

THE METALS.

Silver, 75c per ounce.
Copper, 15c per pound; New York.
Lead, \$3.50 per 100 pounds; New York.
Aluminum, 15c per pound.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902.

WEATHER TODAY.

FORECAST FOR SALT LAKE.
Probably rain or snow and cooler.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALLIED FEET CAPTURES VENEZUELAN WARSHIPS

Three of Them Taken Outside of the Harbor and
Sunk--Wild Demonstration in Caracas.

British and German Sailors Land at Guayra--Several Acts of War
Have Been Committed.

La Guayra, Dec. 10.--Ten German and four British cutters captured the Venezuelan fleet yesterday. They went alongside the Venezuelan vessels and ordered them to surrender, and without a shot being fired, the British and German forces seized the vessels in the name of the German emperor and the king of England. The five vessels, which were undergoing repairs, were broken up. The German cruiser Panther steamed into the harbor during these proceedings with her decks cleared for action. The Venezuelan steamers were taken outside the harbor, and at 2 o'clock this morning the General Crespo, Tutino and Margarita were sunk.

The Osnun was the only vessel spared, in view of the protest made by the French charge d'affaires, H. Quievreux, who notified the commander of the allied fleet that the Osnun was the property of a Frenchman.

GERMAN SAILORS LANDED.

At 10:30 last night 130 German sailors were landed and proceeded to Cardonal, a suburb of La Guayra, in which is situated the residence of German Consul Lentz, who, with his family, was escorted to La Guayra and placed on board the warship Vineta. On their way back to this port the German sailors met a party of Venezuelan soldiers, but no collision took place.

At 5 o'clock this morning a landing party of British seamen went to the British consulate and conducted the British consul, R. Shuck, and his family on board the Retribution. The German and British residents at La Guayra have all been arrested, with the exception of Messrs. Fieldwich, Prince and Lepage, the English directors of the harbor corporation, who barricaded themselves in their houses. Fieldwich, Prince and Lepage were rescued by the forces of the allied powers, and have been taken on board the Retribution.

The Englishmen's houses were surrounded by Venezuelan policemen, but when a party of 320 sailors was landed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and marched to their relief, the policemen made no resistance, and the inmates were conducted to the Retribution without trouble.

SHIPS CLEARED FOR ACTION.

The British and German warships, however, in the meantime, had cleared for action. No one here can explain the action of the allied powers in taking action without giving Venezuela time to reply to their note. The British torpedo boat destroyer Quail arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The German cruiser Panther left this morning in the direction of Carapana, and the German cruiser Falke has sailed for Puerto Cabello on a search for the remainder of the Venezuelan fleet. It is believed that the cruiser Indefatigable is on her way to the seaport of Guanta, province of Barcelona, where the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador is now lying. Troops are expected to be landed from Caracas, as the government is credited with the intention of repulsing any landing by the allied forces. All the stores and banks here are closed. Great excitement prevails, as the population fears the town may be shelled or other action taken by the Anglo-German vessels tonight.

MAY PROVE BANKRUPT.

WILLEMSTADT, Curacao, Dec. 10.--There was a great patriotic demonstration in Caracas at 8 o'clock last night, when the news arrived that the British and German warships had seized the Venezuelan war vessels at La Guayra. Crowds quickly gathered and paraded the streets of the capital, displaying banners and singing patriotic songs. Violent speeches were delivered at various points. The populace marched to the palace of President Castro, who addressed it. The mob then moved on to the German legation, shouting: "Death to the Germans!" The windows were shattered with stones, and attempts were made to force the doors, but the latter resisted these efforts, and Madame Von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, the wife of the German charge d'affaires, who has been ill in bed for the past two months and was therefore could not leave Caracas with her husband, was thus saved from violence. The crowd then marched to the German consulate and the residence of Dr. Koehler, again smashing the windows and attempting to force an entrance. The police made no effort to disperse the demonstrators.

The excitement was still intense when at 10 o'clock at night the government ordered the arrest of all German and English residents. One hour later 125 persons, prominent in social and commercial life were crowded together in the police station. All the British residents were arrested except Albert Cherry, of the Venezuelan Central railway. W. W. Wallace, manager of the telephone company, who escaped to a place of safety. Ninety-seven German residents were arrested, among them, German consul, Valentine Blohm, and Herr Knop, manager of the German Central railway. Herr Sinross, chancellor of the German legation, was met by the police near Bolivar square and arrested.

Amid cries of "Death to the German!" and "Down with the foreigners!" the populace directed its way to the German residential quarter and gathered outside the Hotel Klindt and the German club. The Belgian charge d'affaires, E. S. Goddard, was arrested by mistake for a German because of his fair complexion. In spite of this vigorous protest he was taken to the police station, but was released ten minutes later.

Minister Bowen Acted.

On learning these incidents United States Minister Bowen and Secretary W. W. Russell went at once to see President Castro, and after a long conference succeeded in obtaining the release of Dr. Koehler, Madame Von Pilgrim-Baltazzi's physician and Consul Valentine Blohm.

Minister Bowen obtained the official authorization of the Venezuelan government to represent German and British interests during the impasse. The government has placed an embargo on the British railroad to La Guayra and the German Central railroad from Caracas to Valencia.

The populace is still intensely excited and the situation is regarded as critical. The British and German flags have been publicly burned.

BURGLARS BLOW POCATELLO SAFE OPEN

(Special to The Herald.)
POCATELLO, Ida., Dec. 10.--Burglars blew open the safe in the Weeter Lumber company's office some time this morning and secured about \$50 in coin and \$75 in checks. The Studebaker Manufacturing company's office and the Blaine company's office were also entered, but nothing was secured at either of the latter places. Both safes, being unlocked, were not damaged.

When Mr. Weeter went to his office this morning he found the door forced open with a crowbar and the safe in the office blown to pieces. The explosion, when the safe was blown, had broken the large plate glass window in the front of the office. The job was evidently the work of professionals. The safe had been blown with nitro-glycerine, and the concussion had lifted the door right off and hurled it ten feet or more back from the safe. All four hinges and the bars that locked the doors were broken. The safe had then been rifled of its contents, and, after a little search, Mr. Weeter found the cash drawer out among the lumber piles, empty.



WHAT HAPPENED TO MARKLE.

TRAMP'S DIABOLICAL DEED WILL NOT BE REPEALED

House Committee Thinks the
Present Land Laws Serve
Their Purpose.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.--The committee on public lands today put off until next week the consideration of the repeal of the desert land act, timber and stone act and commutation clause of the public land laws.

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On Monday evening the tramp appeared at Mr. Graves' door and asked for a drink of water and food and for permission to stop in the barn. Graves sent young Allen with him to the barn. The boy carried the light. When outside the light from him and threw him down, after which he securely bound and gagged him with ropes which he had taken from the road. The injured people were not discovered until noon today.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT WAR ON THE CANTEN

Electric Current Passes Through
the Body of One Man and In-
stantly Kills His Partner.

(Special to The Herald.)

Livermore, Cal., Dec. 10.--There was an extraordinary accident here tonight, in which one man lost his life and another was seriously hurt. Michael Toohy and L. M. McKamish, line-men in the employ of the Standard Electric company, were out inspecting wires and stepped into a telephone booth on the road to telephone to another point. McKamish was using the telephone and stood on the flooring of the booth. Toohy stood outside of the little structure, his feet resting on the ground, ready to place a wire. Suddenly McKamish was stricken down, stunned, and when he recovered consciousness he found Toohy lying dead at his feet. McKamish was 25 years old. McKamish will recover.

The Anti-Saloon league declares it is unalterably opposed to the repeal of the anti-canteen law, and pledges to do its utmost, by petition, by agitation and by ballot, to defeat any attempt to repeal this law until it has had a full and fair trial, and that it will not cease the agitation until the public and those who control the army understand the reasons for the anti-canteen law. It is a question of national morality and not a question of military regulation, and that the issue is whether a handful of officers can safely define the proper moral sentiment of the nation or can successfully convince the people that a saloon is a temperance society when conducted in the army.

BOXERS CONTINUE THEIR OPERATIONS

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 10.--The steamship Empress of India, which arrived this morning, brought news to the effect that an insurrection has broken out in the southwest of Chi Li, where a large number of rebels have assembled and are carrying banners inscribed: "Kill the official class and save the people." Troops have been sent against them. The Boxer movement in Szechun continues, but both the insurgents and imperial forces have lately been holding aloof from each other. Reports from Katangsi indicate recrudescence of the Boxer movement in that province. The rebels are said to have attacked Kwei Chou. The famine in this province is causing many to join the revolt.

The Kwangsi rebels, who had crossed into Kwangsi, captured and looted the city of Fenchun, killing many of its people, but when two battalions of troops were sent by the faculty of Chao Ching Pu they fled, abandoning their loot.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

Bellfontaine, O., Dec. 10.--Aaron Van Wert, a wealthy bachelor, aged 60, was found dead today with a bullet hole in his breast. His house was on fire. A considerable sum of money hidden in the house is missing.

HALF A CENTURY OF PUBLIC LIFE

Valedictory Speech of ex-Speaker
Galusha A. Grow.

HIS LAST TERM IN CONGRESS

VENERABLE STATESMAN WAS
AUTHOR OF HOMESTEAD ACT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.--The feature of the house proceedings today was a thoughtful speech by the venerable Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania on the relations between labor and capital. At the end of the present session he retires, at the age of 79, after a career in public life extending over half a century. His first speech in the house was on "Man's Right to Soil." He was the author of the free homestead act. His speech today was regarded as his valedictory to public life, and was listened to with close attention by his colleagues. His conclusion was that some sort of co-operation between labor and capital was the only solution of the impending problem.

A bill was passed designed to relieve the tea importers from the effect of the recent decision of the circuit court of New York imposing the 10-cent war duty on tea imported in bond prior to the time when tea is restored to the free list, Jan. 1, 1903.

Another bill, to refund the duties collected on merchandise from Porto Rico and the Philippines during the period between the ratification of the treaty of Paris and the congressional revenue acts for those islands, also was passed. The pure food bill was made a continuing order, not to interfere with the appropriation bills, until it is disposed of.

Relief of Tea Importers.

The house today immediately after convening went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill for the relief of tea importers reported by the ways and means committee, and intended to meet the recent decision of the circuit court of the southern district of New York that goods imported and held in a bonded warehouse were subject to the customs duty assessable at the time of importation.

Mr. Payne explained the bill, saying that it would amend the law to make it conform to the intent of congress and the practice of the treasury department. The bill was passed without division.

The bill to refund duties on goods brought into the United States from Porto Rico between Feb. 6, 1899, and the date of the ratification of the Paris treaty, and May 1, 1901, the date of the Porto Rico act, and the date of the Philippines between April 11, 1899, and March 8, 1902, the date of the Philippine revenue act, also was passed.

Mr. Grow's Valedictory.

The house then went back into committee of the whole and entered upon the consideration of the bill for the distribution of the president's message. This course was taken by Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, the venerable ex-speaker, to make some remarks. For several years it has been Mr. Grow's custom to take this opportunity to make a speech on the state of the Union. Today he discussed principally the relations of labor and capital in the United States.

In conclusion, Mr. Grow said: "A labor strike is an unequal contest at best. It is a contest of endurance, between hunger and cold, between the sweat of each and the income of capital. Capital in such contests loses none of its accumulated wealth, unless an industry itself should be destroyed, and in such case labor would be the greatest sufferer. Some methods of profit-sharing between employers and employees would secure a harmonious co-operation of both, so as to prevent strikes and improve the condition of the laboring class. It is vital importance that the public rest upon the comfort of the home and the happiness of the fireside of labor."

Pure Food Bill.

Upon motion of Mr. Hepburn of Iowa the bill to prevent the misbranding and adulteration of food in the District of Columbia and the territories (the pure food bill) was taken up. The bill was carried out for a special continuing order until disposed of, the order not to interfere with appropriation bills. Several minor bills were passed by unanimous consent. One of the bills was to confirm title of Nellie Ett Hen, the Caucasian wife of a Chinaman, to a homestead entry in South Dakota, being in ignorance of the law which prevented him from acquiring citizenship. Subsequently he died, and the bill carried out for provisions of the homestead law and the bill confirms her title. Adjourned.

ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

General Funston En Route to Fort
Duchene, Utah.

(Special to The Herald.)
Price, Utah, Dec. 10.--General Frederick Funston, commander of the department of the Colorado, with his aide de camp, First Lieutenant Burton J. Kimball, will arrive in Price from the east at 7:30 in the morning and will proceed from here to Fort Duchene, where the Kansas is to make an inspection of the troops and the post. General Funston is traveling in a private car belonging to an official of the Burlington route, but from Price the post will go by conference train to meet him, and in front of which four Missouri mules figure quite conspicuously. It will reach Price in the morning, and three days coming back. Where he is to go from Duchene is not yet announced, but it is believed the commander will proceed here back east and through Arizona.

POSTOFFICE ROBBERS.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 10.--John Lovett and Arthur Aldridge of Onagawa were arrested at Buckley by United States marshals, charged with robbing the postoffice at Buckley on July 31 of \$700. Bail was fixed at \$2,000 each.

CREW RESCUED.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 10.--The two-masted schooner A. L. Lee, of Haverstraw, N. Y., for Atlantic City, was wrecked today off this city. The crew, after being all night in the water, were rescued by the life-savers. The vessel will be a total loss.

EFFORT TO BREAK COAL STRIKE BY USE OF MONEY

Presidents of Two Local Unions Alleged to Have
Been Offered \$2,500 Each and Foremanships.

Other Companies Protest Against Being Put in the Same Class
With the Coxes and Markles.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 10.--The most interesting, if not the most important, testimony brought out at today's sessions of the coal strike commission was the effect that a alleged attempt was made by a former local union to bribe two presidents of local unions of the miners to have ten men in each local use their influence to have a resolution passed sending the mine back to work, thus making a serious breach in the solid ranks of the strikers. Each of the presidents was to receive \$2,500 and good positions as mine foremen, and each of the ten men was to get from \$100 to \$200. The names of no company was mentioned in connection with the bribery scheme, and none of the lawyers cross-examined the witnesses.

The large coal companies have taken notice of the testimony which has been presented as to the conditions at the Cox and Markle mines. During the afternoon session David Wilcox, first vice president of the Delaware & Hudson and general counsel for the company, addressed the committee and protested vigorously against the commission holding his company responsible for the conditions that may exist at the Cox or Markle mines. He was quickly stopped by Chairman Gray, who said that the commission did not intend to hold any company responsible for whatever special conditions may exist in other parts of the coal fields. While none of the attorneys for the other companies rose to say anything to the commission, they stated privately that Mr. Wilcox's attitude in the matter had their endorsement.

Technical Testimony.

A large amount of technical testimony was heard on the various phases of the questions at issue. Two check weighmen produced figures which tended to show that the Cox and Markle & Hudson collieries the miners produced 116,829 tons of coal more than they were paid for. The miners must bring up 1,126 pounds of coal and dirt to make one ton of 2,240 pounds of pure coal, and the union claims that the company gets more than 2,240 pounds of coal out of the "Porto Rico" ton, or 238 pounds more, produced official figures to prove it.

The Delaware & Hudson company presented its figures to the commission today, the first of the kind. They show average earnings of the miners in 1901 to have been \$622.25, and his laborer \$49.47.

When Mr. Mitchell was on the stand he said that \$600 would be the minimum of American living wages. Among the visitors at the commission's headquarters today was Michael Davitt, the Irish leader. He came here to see the trial especially to listen to the proceedings.

An Old Miner's Story.

The first witness was Alexander McVeigh, a Delaware & Hudson miner, who told the same story that dozens of others have told, to wit: that he was not given back his old place in the mine but was placed at work in a more undesirable part of the colliery. On cross-examination he testified that the miners boycotted certain breasts and chambers by marking a half moon near them.

The miners, through Mr. Darrow, announced that they were prepared to pile up cumulative evidence on their claim that members of the union are being discriminated against by the companies, but they wish to wait until the time of the commission. Mr. Darrow asked that in case the companies, when they present their side of the controversy, pile up cumulative evidence on this point, if the union could put on more witnesses on the same line of evidence.

Mr. Torrey, of the Delaware & Hudson, said that that company had a large number of witnesses to testify on the violence phase of the case, which has a direct bearing on the recognition of the union. Chairman Gray, in reply, said he hoped both sides would do the best they can not to produce too much cumulative evidence, and concluded by saying: "I think that matters growing out of the mere exhibition of feeling will not have much weight with this commission."

G. W. Phillips, city superintendent of the public schools of Scranton, was then called. He testified that his children were in the school earlier than the children of parents engaged in other occupations. John Archibald of Hazleton, who is 65 years old and had worked in and about the mines for fifty-five years, added that some of the miners employed in the Lehigh Valley mines receive only \$2 a day.

Sensation Sprung. After the superintendent of schools of Lackawanna county, J. T. Taylor, and Superintendent of Schools M. W. Cummings, of the borough of Oilphant, had told the commission that 7 1/2 per cent of the children in the mining region were out of school, a sensation was caused by the testimony of John Early, a check weighman employed at the Gyspey Grove colliery of the Erie Railroad, who testified that he was introduced to a former mine foreman named Michael Grimes, in the Lack-

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK BLOCKS THE WAY

(Special to The Herald.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.--The senate committee on Indian affairs is considering the advisability of presenting a resolution to the secretary of the interior to report operations of the interior in report operations made by his department under an act providing for the opening of the Uinta reservation. It is contended by members of the committee that the secretary has not acted in accordance with the spirit of the law, and that the action of the department has been to retard the opening of the Uinta reservation. It is charged that delay in commencing negotiations with the Indians has been made by the department under the plea that no funds were available for surveys of the reservation and the expense of making allotments; also that the payment of \$70,000 was made to the Indians, when, under the intent of the bill, this payment should have been preceded by an agreement with the Indians by which they would have consented to the acceptance of lands in severalty. Senators Rawlins and Kearns are insistent that the interior department take early action to carry the provisions of the bill into effect, and will support a resolution if it is found necessary to offer it.

IN DEFENSE OF PRESSLEY.

Sensation Sprung in a Murder Trial
in Montana.

Missoula, Mont., Dec. 10.--The defense in the case of Pressley, on trial for the murder of his wife, sprung a sensation in opening its side today. Attorney Parsons declared there were illicit relations between the murdered woman and a ticeutter, whose name was not given. He claimed it would be shown that Pressley and his wife had frequent quarrels on this man's account. Further, he said the defense would show by circumstantial evidence that this man, angered at the woman, had beaten her and inflicted the wounds that caused her death, and had then cut Pressley's throat while she slept.

SUGAR REFINERS STRIKE.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.--Three hundred employees of the Spreckels sugar refinery went on strike today.

HEIR TO VAST SUM.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 10.--William Parr, who is in charge of timbering at Stratton's Independence mine, has been notified by cablegram of the death of his uncle, Sir Thomas Pitkin, in England. Parr is one of nine heirs among whom the estate valued at \$7,500,000 will be divided.

SUFFERING IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Dec. 10.--The extremely cold weather prevailing here today, many, in connection with the hard times, is causing much suffering. Many persons have been frozen to death in the streets of the northern provinces and also in the north-eastern provinces.